Chromatography

Chemistry - Key Stage 3

Particles - Lesson 12

Miss Mason



Recap

1. What is the se	eparation technique of d	listillation used for?		
To separate I	that have different	bp		
2 Name / niece	es of equipment necessa	ry for the process of	f distillation	
	• •	•		
R D T_	, h, c	_ t (or L	_ C	•
				
What is a solu				
A substance the	at is able to d			
4. Describe wha	t happens to the arrang	ement and moveme	ent of particles duri	ng 'condensing'.
Condensing is t	he change of state tha	t occurs when a	turns into a	In a gas,
the particles ha	ive a arrangei	ment, they very rar	ely t and the	ey can move at
-	in different			
	ore of k energy	_		-
-	that were once be	_		
		_		
	ave a arrange	ment but they are	now all t (and are able to
around e	ach other.			



Place the following steps in the correct order

The solvent will travel up the chromatogram, taking the soluble particles from the ink with it.

Place a lid on the beaker.

Draw a straight line using a pencil a few cm up from the bottom of the paper (the chromatogram).

Submerge the chromatogram into the water so that the pencil line is just above the water level.

Add the substance (e.g. ink) you want to test as a small dot on top of the pencil line.

The diffusion distance of each of the individual solutes depends on their solubility.

Add some solvent (water) to a beaker.



Copy and complete...

The baseline must be drawn in pencil because...

A lid must be placed on top of the beaker because...

Keywords: solute, solvent, soluble, insoluble, diffuse.



Chromatography is carried out on 3 pens to see which colours they contain.

- 1. Which pen number matches up to substance Z?
- 2. Which colour can be found in all 4 substances?



